



HARRY HUGHES
GOVERNOR

DEVIN JOHN DOOLAN, ESQ.
CHAIRMAN

ELNORA JONES BRANHAM
ALAN BRAUER, SR.
ROBERT L. BROOKS
DANIEL H. BURKHARDT
ROBERTA E. DILLOW
DOROTHY FAIT, ESQ.
MATTHEW C. FENTON, III
WALTER A. FREY, III
LEWIS GREENBERG
RICHARD P. GREGORY
ROBERT HARPER
ALAN N. KANTER, ESQ.
PEGGY KERR
PAUL LONGLEY
JOHN H. MURPHY, III
DANIEL C. NOWICKI, ESQ.
NELSON POLUN
WILLIAM B. RICTOR

2-3-10-46 d.7

STATE OF MARYLAND
GOVERNOR'S CITIZENS COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION
8401 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND 20815
(301) 652-6880



RICHARD W. FRIEDMAN
STAFF

November 23, 1983

881838

Honorable Harry Hughes
State House
Annapolis, MD 21404

Dear Governor Hughes:

Enclosed please find the November, 1983 Interim Status Report for the Governor's Citizens' Commission on Crime Prevention.

We would like to call your attention to pages 3-4 of the Report which summarize the Commission's activities regarding a crime prevention seminar for Maryland's corporate executive officers. As you can see, a considerable amount of time and effort on the part of the Commission and staff has been expended on this project. In order to set our agenda through June, 1984, we are requesting your guidance as to how to proceed with this project. The Commission feels this is an extremely worthwhile effort. However, we believe your active involvement at this time is crucial to its success.

Please advise us at your earliest convenience on how to proceed with this seminar.

Your interest and support are appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Devin J. Doolan, Esq.
Chairman
Governor's Citizens' Commission on Crime Prevention

DJD:jrg
Enclosure



HARRY HUGHES
GOVERNOR

DEVIN JOHN DOOLAN, ESQ.
CHAIRMAN

ELNORA JONES BRANHAM
ALAN BRAUER, SR.
ROBERT L. BROOKS
DANIEL H. BURKHARDT
ROBERTA E. DILLOW
DOROTHY FAIT, ESQ.
MATTHEW C. FENTON, III
WALTER A. FREY, III
LEWIS GREENBERG
RICHARD P. GREGORY
ROBERT HARPER
ALAN N. KANTER, ESQ.
PEGGY KERR
PAUL LONGLEY
JOHN H. MURPHY, III
DANIEL C. NOWICKI, ESQ.
NELSON POLUN
WILLIAM B. RICTOR

STATE OF MARYLAND
GOVERNOR'S CITIZENS COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION
8401 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND 20815
(301) 652-6880

RICHARD W. FRIEDMAN
STAFF

GOVERNOR'S CITIZENS' COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION

INTERIM STATUS REPORT

11/1/82 - 11/1/83

GOVERNOR'S CITIZENS' COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION

INTERIM STATUS REPORT

11/1/82 - 11/1/83

During the period covered by this report, the Governor's Citizens' Commission on Crime Prevention met in Annapolis on 10 occasions: 11/16/82, 2/3/83, 2/23/83, 3/24/83, 4/25/83, 5/25/83, 6/14/83, 7/21/83, 9/22/83, and 11/1/83. Subcommittee meetings were held on the same dates listed above, immediately before full Commission meetings. On a few occasions, one or more of the Commission's subcommittees held meetings in addition to the regularly scheduled meetings.

Agendas for the full Commission meetings were generally comprised of three major topic areas: 1) presentations by special guests, 2) discussion of old/new business, 3) status reports from the four priority committees.

The following is a summary of activities in each topic area:

I. Presentations by Special Guests

2/23/83 - Report from the Maryland Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Statistical Analysis Center (SAC): Ms. Catherine H. Conly, Mr. Steven C. Martin, and Ms. Janet B. Rosenbaum.

The report covered: An overview of criminal justice in Maryland, offense and arrest statistics in Maryland, incarceration rates and corrections populations, and mandatory sentencing.

5/25/83 - Report from Delegate John R. Leopold regarding HB 870, Community Crime Prevention Program, introduced to 1983 General Assembly. This bill proposed court fines be assessed to convicted felons to fund local community crime prevention programs to be administered by the Maryland Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. (The bill failed.)

6/14/83 - Presentation by Lt. Governor J. Joseph Curran, Jr. regarding the conditions of Maryland correctional facilities, the importance of improved rehabilitation for prisoners, and the need for stricter handgun legislation.*

7/21/83 - Report on the Montgomery County First Offender Batterers' Counseling Program by Ms. Cynthia Anderson and Ms. Lauren Firestone, both of the Montgomery County Abused Persons Task Force.

9/22/83 - Report on "Guns and Crime Discussion Paper" by Ms. Sally F. Familton and Ms. Rebecca P. Gowen of the Maryland Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.

*In response to this issue, Commission member Daniel H. Burkhardt surveyed various Maryland Correctional facilities and reported his findings to Lt. Governor Curran and the Commission (report attached).

II. Discussion of Old/New Business

This category generally consisted of apprising Commission members of upcoming crime prevention related events (e.g., crime prevention conferences, seminars, training courses, etc.) and reporting on these events after they occurred. In addition to covering their own respective local community crime prevention efforts, various members of the Commission attended and participated in the following crime prevention events:

- 12/21/82 - Third Annual Governor's Crime Prevention Awards, Annapolis.
- 1/26/83 - Maryland Crime Prevention Association Annual Conference, Aberdeen.
- 5/4/83 - Region IV Maryland Crime Prevention Association Seminar for Elected Officials, Rockville.
- 6/27/83 - Annual Summer Events, National Crime Prevention Coalition, Washington, D.C.
- 6/30/83

III. Status Reports from Commission Priority Committees

A. Legislative Committee - Dorothy Fait, Esq., Chair; Ms. Roberta E. Dillow, Mr. Richard P. Gregory, Alan N. Kanter, Esq., Members

11/82 - 3/83 - Reviewed and monitored progress of legislation introduced to 1983 General Assembly related to crime and its prevention

4/83 - 10/83 - Reviewed crime prevention legislation which failed in 1983 Legislative Session to determine appropriate legislative areas of support for 1984. Three areas of legislative support for 1984 are:

- 1) First Offender Counseling Program - Modeled after a very successful Montgomery County pilot program, the bill would defer prosecution of certain first time domestic violence offenders pending their participation in a professionally supervised counseling program. The legislation has been drafted and will be submitted by Delegate Mary Boergers.
- 2) Funding of Community Crime Prevention Programs (if legislation is submitted).
- 3) Income Tax Incentives for Installation of Crime Prevention Hardware (if legislation is submitted).
- 4) Other appropriate crime prevention legislation, if submitted.

B. Media/Public Education Committee - Mr. Daniel H. Burkhardt, Chair; Alan N. Kanter, Esq., Mr. Nelson Polun, Members

11/82 - 7/83 - Wrote script, obtained speakers, coordinated filming (in conjunction with Maryland State Police Public Information Office) for a Governor's Citizens' Commission on Crime Prevention video-tape. The 30-minute tape features Governor Hughes and Commission Chairman, Devin J. Doolan, talking about the importance of crime prevention, Commission member Robert L. Brooks and representatives of the following Maryland law enforcement agencies (Baltimore City

Police Department, Baltimore County Police Department, Harford County Sheriff's Department, Howard County Police Department, Maryland State Police) providing information on home security, Operation Identification and Neighborhood Watch, personal security, and commercial security.

7/83 - 10/83 - 24 copies of the tape have been completed. A copy will be made available to each County and Baltimore City for use by community groups.

2/83 - Commission members Nelson Polun and Alan Kanter, along with Richard W. Friedman, appeared on WCBM radio talk show to discuss crime prevention and the Citizens' Commission.

C. Private Sector Committee - Mr. Paul Longley, Mr. John H. Murphy, III, and Mr. William B. Rictor, Members

11/82 - 3/83 - Met on several occasions during this time, identified major goal which was to form a liaison with Maryland's business and retail organizations by identifying key persons within those organizations with whom the Committee could work. Also during this time, due to the efforts of Commission member John H. Murphy, III, the Afro-American began printing crime prevention tips on a regular basis.

4/25/83 - In pursuit of private business sector liaison, an Ad hoc Committee on a Crime Prevention Seminar was formed (Ms. Roberta E. Dillow, Chair; Mr. Paul Longley, Mr. John H. Murphy, III, Mr. Nelson Polun, Mr. William B. Rictor, Members).

5/9/83 - Ad hoc Committee meeting held at Baltimore Gas and Electric Company in Baltimore to discuss 1) what is being done by corporations both internally and externally in the area of crime prevention and 2) how to get the attention and commitment to crime prevention from top management. Special guests were:

Mr. Norman J. Bowmaker, Vice-President, General Services
Baltimore Gas and Electric Company

Pete Lombardi, President, Maryland State Chamber of Commerce

Ned McNeal, Executive Vice-President, Maryland Retail Merchants
Association, and Jeannette Walk

Consensus of those in attendance was that Maryland's CEO's would commit to crime prevention if the Governor would take a leading role in support of the effort. Plans to obtain a meeting with the Governor were begun.

- 5/17/83 - Members of the Ad hoc Committee on a Crime Prevention Seminar for Corporate Executive Officers met with Governor Hughes at the State House to outline proposed plans and gain his support and involvement. The Governor instructed the Committee to draft the project proposal and forward it to him. He would then call together five or six CEO's for a meeting to review the game plan and to obtain their input.
- 7/7/83 - Devin Doolan mailed letter and proposal to the Governor.
- 9/22/83 - Roberta Dillow reported to the Commission that no ~~formal~~ response had been received from the Governor as yet, and that a similar corporate effort was currently being planned in Baltimore City.
- 9/23/83 - Letter sent from Mr. Friedman to Mayor Schaefer apprising him of the Citizens' Commission's proposed crime prevention seminar for corporate executive officers and asking his support and participation in the Citizens' Commission effort.
- D. Public Sector Committee - Mr. Robert L. Brooks, Chair; Ms. Elnora Branham, Mr. Alan Brauer, Sr., Mr. Daniel C. Nowicki, Members)
- 2/83 - Mailed letters to over 500 public sector representatives (police departments, sheriffs' departments, State's Attorneys, County, City, and local elected officials, County Executives and the Mayor of Baltimore City, Maryland Criminal Justice Coordinating Council) seeking their input and participation with the Governor's Citizens' Commission on Crime Prevention.
- 3/83 - 4/83 - Compiled and reviewed responses to letters.
- 4/83 - 6/83 - Met on several occasions to discuss information gleaned from February letters and prepared a report (see attached).

In addition to the aforementioned activities, on February 3, 1983, from 7:00-9:00 p.m., the Commission held an open public forum at the State House to hear from citizens and citizen groups from throughout Maryland regarding their concerns and recommendations about crime prevention. Presentations were made by representatives from a variety of groups including:

Maryland Coalition Against Crime
Greater Severna Park Council
Stephanie Roper Committee
Mason-Dixon Exchange Club
Citizens United for Justice
United Communities Against Poverty
Hagerstown Junior College
WJZ-TV Editorial Department
Southwestern Police Community Relations Council (Baltimore City)
Christian Services, U.S.A.

Beginning on December 5, 1983 in Bel Air, the Citizens' Commission plans to hold a series of open public forums in areas around the State (Hagerstown, LaPlata, Salisbury and/or Easton, Prince George's and/or Montgomery County, and Baltimore/Annapolis). The information obtained at these public hearings will be incorporated into a formal report to the Legislature and the Governor.



HARRY HUGHES
GOVERNOR

DEVIN JOHN DOOLAN, ESQ.
CHAIRMAN

ELNORA JONES BRANHAM
ALAN BRAUER, SR.
ROBERT L. BROOKS
DANIEL H. BURKHARDT
ROBERTA E. DILLOW
DOROTHY FAIT, ESQ.
MATTHEW C. FENTON, III
WALTER A. FREY, III
LEWIS GREENBERG
RICHARD P. GREGORY
ROBERT HARPER
ALAN N. KANTER, ESQ.
PEGGY KERR
PAUL LONGLEY
JOHN H. MURPHY, III
DANIEL C. NOWICKI
NELSON POLUN
WILLIAM B. RICTOR

STATE OF MARYLAND
GOVERNOR'S CITIZENS COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION
8401 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND 20815
(301) 652-6880

ATTACHMENT A

RICHARD W. FRIEDMAN
STAFF

October 19, 1983

TO: Honorable J. Joseph Curran, Jr.
FROM: Daniel H. Burkhardt, Member, Governor's Citizens' Commission
on Crime Prevention
RE: Maryland Correctional Systems Visit: Personal Observations

At the outset, I wish to make it clear that the views and recommendations set forth herein are my personal views only and do not represent the position of the Governor's Citizens' Commission on Crime Prevention. There may come a time when the Commission as a whole examines the conditions in our prison system. However, because of the workload in other areas, this matter has not been taken up by the full Commission and it is important that this memorandum be read with that in mind.

Pursuant to your suggestion to the Governor's Citizens' Commission on Crime Prevention, I have visited the Maryland Penitentiary, Jessup, and Hagerstown Correctional Institutions. I have also met with Corrections Commissioner Jon Galley and have met with officials of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in Washington, D.C. My general conclusion agrees with your remarks at our meeting concerning prisoner idleness as a critical problem which must be solved.

Having no previous experience with prisons, except for a brief tour of duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard Prison following the close of World War II, this series of visits was enlightening but vaguely unpleasant. I confess to a feeling of relief when the outer gates of each institution finally clanged shut behind me and my freedom was regained. Even though I was an official visitor and received the utmost consideration from each Warden and staff, there was an oppressive atmosphere of captivity and lack of freedom. Of course, this is as it must and should be.

However, the discipline did not seem as rigid as it was during my own years of active duty with the United States Marine Corps. Nor do inmates wear any kind of uniform clothing, being dressed in their own garments, some expensively in comparison with the average. It is my belief that some sort of uniform, plus a strict but fair and just discipline, would improve the situation.

Not having any guidelines, I talked first with each Warden and staff, then with prisoners, finally back to the Warden and staff. I told the prisoners I would relay their remarks to the Warden and did so. At Hagerstown the prisoners asked to talk off the record, but I declined to do so when they indicated some unrest. It was not until some weeks after my visit that I learned of the alleged beatings and dismissal of the Warden so their request did not have any special significance at that time.

Honorable J. Joseph Curran, Jr.

Page 2

October 19, 1983

At each institution I requested the Warden and staff to list their five most critical unmet needs in order of priority. Then I gave the inmates the same opportunity. Results are listed below. I also asked the inmates what might assure that they did not commit another crime after they were released. Then I questioned the inmates as to whether Operation Identification, Neighborhood Watch, alarm systems, and crime prevention techniques that we have recommended (as in our TV tape and publications) would deter or prevent them from breaking and entering residences and/or businesses.

While all inmates interviewed were multiple offenders, except for one murderer, some claimed no familiarity with the matters covered by my questions, saying they were imprisoned for homicide, drugs, check writing, non-support, etc. Since they had nothing to gain by being untruthful (I pointed out that I could do nothing whatsoever for them) it can be assumed that their answers are valid. Besides, I did believe them. They stated that they would bypass any and every neighborhood that displayed Operation Identification and Neighborhood Watch signs. However, they pointed out that if separate homes in a neighborhood displayed alarms where others did not, it might cause them to spend a little time analyzing that home because it indicated that valuables were inside. It is, therefore, clear that we should concentrate upon an entire community and never just upon one or two homes within that community.

As to the matter of committing another crime after release, the inmates spoke in terms of "the other man", saying that if "the other man" had no more education than when he committed the crime and if he had no additional training in a vocation and if he could not get a job, he would commit another series of crimes. This was so first, because he did not believe he would be caught, second because if caught he did not believe he would be convicted, and third that if convicted, perhaps he would not receive much of a sentence. Besides, even if he received a sentence, "what is the difference if you are out of work and hungry anyhow?"

In my talk with Commissioner Jon Galley, I found him to be highly intelligent, articulate, very well informed, and dedicated. If the Governor's office or the Legislature want factual information, they need only to talk with Mr. Galley.

Warden Collins, Warden Lyles, and Assistant Warden Shives all impressed me with a high degree of professionalism, appearance, and application, as did their staffs. I did not meet with Warden Tinney at Hagerstown, so was not able to form an opinion. At Jessup, Warden Lyles was on leave but dropped in at his office when he learned I was on board. The Correction Department employees I met also were generally good, with only a few exceptions. However, it seems that this latter situation can be corrected by giving both the Warden and the Department the same degree of employee control as is enjoyed by the Superintendent of Maryland State Police. Present control by the Maryland Personnel Division does not make for satisfactory coordination of Corrections employees.

There should be a study of the comparative costs of overtime and hiring an adequate number of employees. It seems obvious that for the time and one-half now paid, we could hire additional employees. Also, top-notch employees now decline supervisory positions, where they could exercise great influence, because they do not want to give up overtime. However, they did tell me that they could learn to live on regular salary if it meant reduced stress and better working conditions that come with an adequate force.

Honorable J. Joseph Curran, Jr.

Page 3

October 19, 1983

There should be one computer system for the entire Corrections Department and the Courts. A number (perhaps social security number) should be assigned to each first offender and keyed to his or her fingerprints. All information should be filed under this number. Some classification officers do not even know the entire criminal history of the inmates they interview at the prison.

A security and manpower pool is needed so each institution can draw upon it for temporary needs, as certified through Department Headquarters. There should be a 24-hour NP (neuro psychiatric) hotline, perhaps at the University of Maryland, so that every institution can get telephoned specific advice in an emergency. These emergencies most often occur outside regular weekday daylight working hours.

Perhaps a musical aggregation and/or marching band should be organized within each institution. At the very least, it would provide entertainment and another skill for future employment after release.

Finally, it seems that some discussion should be held with the Courts. Every District Court should be asked if they could hold court right inside the prison. This would eliminate much work in transporting prisoners, reduce costs, and enhance security, while eliminating frivolous requests from inmates who often hope to gain nothing more than a ride and change of scenery. At least non-jury trials and hearings could be held on site.

Before submitting this report to you, I have sent it to Mr. Galley and to each Warden concerned for review, correction of fact, and substantiation. My conclusions and opinions were likewise submitted to them for comment but remain mine alone and do not necessarily reflect agreement among us.

However, I do believe you are correct, Mr. Curran, when you indicate that the Corrections Department has been neglected and that prisoner idleness is a cause for concern. If men of goodwill such as you, the Executive Branch, the Legislature, and the Judiciary can sit down to discuss the situation, it should be resolved with satisfaction to all, including the general citizenry.

My visit with the Federal Bureau of Prisons leads me to believe that the United States Government might modify its present prohibition on doing business with State Prison Industries. It is possible that Maryland can get in on the ground floor by discussing the matter with Dr. Jerry Farkas, Acting Director, Room 554, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Justice Department, 320 First Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20534. We could pick up needed business.

Maryland Penitentiary - July 28, 1983

Warden George Collins - Major Hansen - Lt. Hopkins - Industrial Manager Brennan

Population - 1,688 760 jobs available maximum (includes food and laundry)

Honorable J. Joseph Curran, Jr.

Page 4

October 19, 1983

Warden and Staff Unmet Needs:

1. Shortage of 100 men in security force; training for those now on duty.
2. Funds needed to upgrade the facility.
3. Cell floors so deteriorated that it is easy to burrow through the concrete; need steel floors in maximum security area, can be treated with non-skid material for safety.
4. Need more State Use Industry work for inmates.
5. Need more educational opportunities and programs for inmates.

Inmates Unmet Needs:

1. Need shops expanded.
2. Work for every inmate.
3. Establish a merit system for awarding inmate accomplishment.
4. Upgrade prison library.
5. Make commissary prices at least equal to outside retail prices.

Comment:

The Braille Shop is the largest in the United States. It should be expanded even further with possible Federal work. The paint shop now repaints old State Police autos after they have been gone over mechanically. This has resulted in significantly higher prices when the cars are disposed of. We should send all State, county, and municipally owned cars to this facility for rehabilitation before being sold.

Inmate pay scale is 80¢ per day to a top of \$4 per day for highly skilled inmates who have at least six years on the job. Pay scales are not the same throughout the entire system. The inmates at various institutions know this and it seems unjust.

Jessup House of Correction - August 4, 1983

Warden Howard Lyles - Assistant Warden Kane - Major Dettler - Mr. Pallin - Mr. Haskin

Population - 1,666 450 jobs available maximum (includes food and laundry)

Warden and Staff Unmet Needs:

1. Buildings deterioration, roofs leak badly, windows loose, weatherization
2. Shortage of 35 in Guard Force; shortage of 15 in Counseling-Administration
3. Need increased operating budget
4. Inmate unemployment - need work, training, programs, recreation
5. Install computers.

Inmates Unmet Needs:

1. Need work for job training when released and to occupy prison time.
2. Need merit system for good time with each inmate rated by own Line Officer.
3. Eliminate loud radios by permitting earphones only.
4. Frequent access to trained social and classification officers.
5. Need vocational and academic education.

Honorable J. Joseph Curran, Jr.

Page 5

October 19, 1983

Comment:

Over 700 acres available for farming. Food raised could supply the system and even provide excess for prisoners' families and other poor who are on welfare, thus reducing taxpayer costs. A canning factory can process food for year round consumption.

A very expensive new reflectorized license plate plant was being installed in a building with a leaky roof. This certainly should be corrected and the Jessup authorities want to do it but have not been given the funds. They manufacture their own paint but can not use it due to lack of funds. They could make all of the reflectorized signs for State, county, and municipal use if given the work.

Inmate pay scale runs from 90¢ per day to \$1.75 per day.

Doors and windows are badly in need of weatherization. Much money is being lost through heat waste in cold weather. At present the Administration has to issue extra blankets to hang at windows and barred cells to cut the draft in cold weather.

Hagerstown House of Correction - August 11, 1983

Assistant Warden Gene Shives - Security Chief Stickler - Captain McKee - Mr. Ziegler

Population - 1,651 800 jobs maximum (includes food and laundry)

Assistant Warden and Staff Unmet Needs:

1. Manpower shortage of 10% in both security and administration.
2. Need inmate work, education, and counseling.
3. Personnel should not be selected by State Personnel Office but under sole control of Warden and Corrections Department.
4. Guards should go to Training Academy BEFORE reporting to work, should have retraining and two year probation period before being permanent.
5. Computer needed for all activities, especially classification.

Inmate Unmet Needs:

1. Parole system should consider prison work, education, and character progress.
2. Separate first offenders in their own wing, even for meals.
3. Work needed for all inmates, with good time credits.
4. Need SAT tests and further educational classes.
5. Need to talk with counselors and guards on regular basis regarding problems.

Comment:

buildings were constructed by prison labor with prison quarry stone and are handsome. Four stone barns, with slate roofs, remain at idle and could house dairy cattle (as in the past). Inmates could raise their own food, milk, poultry, hogs, etc. There is enough work for all, including the 2,500 inmates in the adjoining Training Center.

Work crews could provide outside highway labor from the minimum security group.

Honorable J. Joseph Curran, Jr.

Page 6

October 19, 1983

There is almost 1,000 acres available for agriculture. If hiring farmer/instructors is a problem, it should not be difficult to find farmers who would come in to instruct and prepare inmates for a share of the crop. This would probably make for a better and more abundant crop.

Recidivism is 70%, but when the inmate is vocationally trained and earns a high school diploma, the recidivism rate drops to 10%. The present prison population has only a sixth grade level on average. Academic and shop teachers are needed, plus space for shops and classrooms.

A regular full time psychologist and psychiatrist are needed to augment the one person now trying to serve the entire prison population. The 19 bed hospital is sad. Only one nurse works. There is a constant hot water shortage. It should not be difficult to install an instantaneous hot water heater which need not go throughout the prison system but would supply hot water to the hospital only.

Here, as in the other institutions, over 60% of the inmates have a narcotics and/or alcohol problem, yet nothing much is done to correct it. 50% of the inmates cannot read and write at a fifth grade level; again, nothing much is done about it.

Wages should be uniform throughout the corrections system. If State Use makes a profit above expenses and wages, the State could match each dollar and inmate deposits in a State-run savings account. This money to be available only when the inmate is discharged, except in an emergency, as decided by the Warden. The inmates accepted this idea instead of asking for increased wages, provided regular interest rates were paid on the savings. They said they would try to deposit funds in the savings account if this was done, thus starting a new habit.

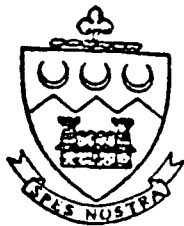
Conclusion

Legislators and Judges could benefit from a visit to one or more of these correctional institutions. Perhaps there should also be some sort of fiscal review of the entire situation. From my superficial overview, it seemed obvious that eventual savings to the general citizenry of both funds and security from crime can result from changes in the present way of doing things.

When I learn more from the Federal System, I shall file a supplemental report which may be of benefit. A visit is planned to the Federal minimum security prison at Martinsburg, West Virginia and the maximum security prison at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania..

DHB:jrg

cc: Warden George Collins
Warden Howard Lyles
Assistant Warden Gene Shives



Mount Saint Mary's College

16300 Old Emmitsburg Road

Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727

TEL. 301-447-6122

DIRECTOR OF SAFETY & SECURITY

July 21, 1983

State of Maryland
Governor's Citizens' Commission on Crime Prevention
8401 Connecticut Avenue
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

ATTENTION: Devin J. Doolan, Esq., Chair

RE: Subcommittee on Relations with the Private Sector

Commission Members:

The Subcommittee met on June 8, 1983 at the Montgomery County Police Department to review the concerns of the public sector summarized in our April 18, 1983 report. A subsequent meeting was held at the Maryland State Police (MSP) Headquarters with Lt. Roy Chiavacci, Maryland State Police Crime Prevention Section and Ms. Patricia Sill and Ms. Nancy Hax, Maryland Crime Watch, on July 7, 1983 to coordinate the Subcommittee concerns, identify past and existing programs and discuss the feasibility of the Subcommittee recommendations. A synopsis of the Subcommittee findings/recommendations and past and current programs is attached for your review.

Your favorable consideration of the attached findings is highly recommended by this Subcommittee.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Brooks
Chairman

Subcommittee on Relations with the Public Sector

RLB:jrg
Attachment

FINDINGS/RECOMMENDATIONS OF GOVERNOR'S CITIZENS' COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

July 21, 1983

I. State Crime Prevention Program

A. Subcommittee Recommendations

Recommend an agency be developed or identified as the State Crime Prevention Office with tasking to develop, maintain, and coordinate the State Crime Prevention Program. Such an agency should be mandated under State law to insure survivability. To assure authority, the agency should be under the Executive Department. Maryland Crime Watch has the expertise to be the nucleus thereof.

Existing within the State Crime Prevention Office should be a director and appropriate staff. The director should have direct access to the Governor's office and be tasked to interact and communicate with the legislature, county government heads, and chiefs of police departments. "Emphasis from the top" is needed to assure continuous support of the law enforcement effort and citizen involvement. The director of the State Crime Prevention Office would chair the Maryland Crime Watch Steering Committee. The State Crime Prevention Office director would also be the Governor's personal representative for crime prevention activities within the State at the national level.

B. Past and Current Activities in this Area

Maryland Crime Watch is the Statewide crime prevention program administered by the Maryland Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. The Maryland Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (MCJCC) exists under Executive Order. Neither the Council nor Maryland Crime Watch is mandated under State law.

Maryland Crime Watch has been in existence since December, 1978 and is staffed by one part-time and three full-time individuals who are responsible for Statewide coordination of crime prevention activities in Maryland. This coordination includes interaction with law enforcement agencies, the legislature, and local elected officials.

Assisting the staff is a steering committee consisting of approximately 20 law enforcement crime prevention practitioners representing the major law enforcement agencies in the State. The Maryland Crime Watch Steering Committee is instrumental in the development and implementation of Crime Watch programs. The Steering Committee meets several times during the year and is chaired by the Maryland Crime Watch Coordinator.

II. Crime Prevention Education

A. Subcommittee Recommendations

This is a priority concern which must be accomplished in two areas: 1) Through the State education system to influence the attitudes of our youth and 2) through service clubs, groups, associations and media to educate our adult population. The education of our youth should be mandated by the State Board of Education in modules designed to be presented at each level from kindergarten and elementary, and middle school, and junior high, and senior high. Each module would focus on different aspects of juvenile justice and crime prevention. The objective would be to develop the young citizens with a knowledge of juvenile justice, personal safety and crime prevention so that their responsibilities to their communities and fellow citizens

grows with them and aids in the transition from juvenile to an adult. Coupled with that knowledgeable transition would not only be a young adult with a better understanding of our judicial system but a citizen better prepared to protect their home, their valuables, and their family. Because our youth are becoming either victims of crime or participants at an early age, the education modules could be as follows:

- (1) Kindergarten through elementary:
 - (a) Introduction to the juvenile justice system.
 - (b) Introduction to crime prevention.
 - (c) Personal protection in and away from home and defense against sexual assault.
 - (d) Drug and alcohol abuse.
- (2) Middle and Junior High:
 - (a) The juvenile delinquent, the child in need of supervision (CINS), the child in need of assistance (CINA) and the social impact of juvenile crime.
 - (b) Introduction to Juvenile Law, today's philosophy and review of RE Gault (387 US 1, 18 1 ed 2d 527, 87 S Ct 1428).
 - (c) The theory and practice of crime prevention. The citizen's role in the community.
 - (d) Drug and alcohol abuse and crime.
- (3) High School:
 - (a) The difference between the juvenile justice system and the adult justice system.
 - (b) The transition from a juvenile justice system to the adult judicial system.
 - (c) The citizen and law enforcement.
 - (d) The crime victim(s).

Recommend the above be coordinated with the Juvenile Services Administration, members of the Maryland Crime Watch Steering Committee and the Maryland Crime Prevention Association and presented to the State Board of Education for implementation. The Maryland Crime Watch and the Maryland Crime Prevention Association should be tasked to assist in the development and ultimate implementation of the formal curricula.

B. Past and Current Activities in this Area

The Law-Related Education Program (LREP) for the Schools of Maryland, established in 1975, promotes law-related /citizenship education in public and private schools throughout the State. The program has four goals:

- improving students' and teachers' knowledge and understanding of the law and legal processes of our justice system;
- fostering a more constructive attitude toward the law;
- providing teachers with methodologies and techniques suited to teaching citizenship/law-related education; and
- mobilizing community resource people to become involved in citizenship/law-related education.

In 1975, the LREP requested and received funding from the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (the current Maryland Criminal Justice Coordinating Council) to conduct a Law-Related Education Teacher Training Program Based on that initial funding and subsequent grants from LEAA, the Maryland State

Department of Education, the U.S. Department of Education, and the Maryland State Bar Association, the LREP trained over 2,700 Maryland K-12 teachers.

Evaluations completed by the Center for Educational Research and Development showed that students, when instructed by LREP-trained teachers, have increased knowledge about the need for laws and the legal system, and a more constructive attitude toward the legal system and the people who enforce and administer the law. A similar study conducted by the Social Science Education Consortium and funded by the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention concluded that law-related education results in a significant reduction in student participation in delinquent activities. The study, conducted in the spring of 1981, involved 323 students located in both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas.

In recent years, there has been growing concern about the number of delinquent acts carried out by younger juveniles. The incidence of disruptive and delinquent behavior by juveniles under 14 is increasing in schools and communities across the State.

This concern about the need to impact students at earlier ages led to the funding of a three-year Citizenship/Law-Related Education Elementary Curriculum Project by the Maryland State Department of Education. This project was funded on the premise that if law-related education is truly to be effective in terms of responsible citizenship and delinquency prevention, this information must be presented to children as soon as they enter school.

The materials developed as a part of this project consist of 15 units, grades K-4. They are based on three citizenship themes as they relate to existing Maryland social studies curriculum. The three themes are responsibility, choices, and governance.

In May, 1983, the Maryland Criminal Justice Coordinating Council provided \$32,438 to the Maryland State Department of Education to disseminate and train educators to implement the K-4 Early Intervention Citizenship/Law-Related Education curriculum in Maryland's elementary schools. This dissemination will provide the basis for every school system in Maryland to implement this curriculum.

According to Rick Miller, director of the LREP, dissemination of this curriculum and teacher training in its use will be a major focus of the Maryland LREP during the coming year.

The Maryland LREP was recently refunded by the Maryland State Bar Association for another year. In addition, they have submitted a proposal to the U.S. Department of Education to expand their program.

Other Crime Prevention Activities in Maryland

All activities of the Maryland Crime Watch program are designed to educate Maryland citizens -- children and adults -- about methods to avoid criminal victimization.

A specific activity geared toward education of youth is the Maryland Crime Watch Crime Prevention Activity Book. This book is geared toward fostering a basic understanding of and interest in crime prevention among elementary school age children. The book contains a variety of games, puzzles, and other activities and is also designed to encourage parental involvement by featuring a number of simple crime prevention tasks that the children can undertake with their parent(s).

The book has experienced tremendous popularity throughout the State, especially in elementary schools. In numerous counties, law enforcement agencies use the Activity Book in conjunction with their in-school safety presentations. Additionally, the book has been used by 4-H groups throughout the State to increase youth activity in crime prevention activities.

Youth Crime Prevention Activities at the National Level

During 1983, youth crime prevention has been a major focus of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign. One of the primary themes of the NCPC Third Annual Summer Events held in Washington, D.C. in June, 1983 was youth crime prevention. Numerous presentations were given and workshops held on this topic.

All new Campaign media material being developed centers around youth crime prevention. TV ads, radio PSA's, magazine and newspaper ads, outdoor boards and transit signs will feature youth-related topics such as child safety/stranger danger; youth as crime prevention resources in school and in the community; "latch-key" children who are home while their parents work; and other youth themes.

New printed materials being developed include a booklet written for adults regarding crime prevention for young children (protection; safety; avoiding victimization); and a booklet written for youth, stressing youth as positive crime prevention resources.

III. Media Coverage

A. Subcommittee Findings/Recommendations

Media coverage of Maryland crime prevention programs, resources, and efforts is minimal in many areas of the State. The need exists to disseminate the existing Maryland Crime Watch crime prevention materials on a regular basis to all media of our State and the District of Columbia. Preferably, these should be single releases, relative to current issues and, where possible, targeted to local concerns. Any statistics should be localized to the viewing, listening, or reading audience targeted. The messages should also be prepared with the seasons considered (e.g., vacation tips in the summer time; "lock-your-car" tips at Christmas shopping time). It may be necessary to add a qualified public relations person to the existing Crime Watch staff to satisfy this need. The fact that many citizens of Maryland are not aware of the State's interest and involvement in crime prevention activities is real.

B. Past and Current Activities in this Area

Maryland Crime Watch staff have prepared several crime prevention packets which include press releases and crime prevention tips relevant to particular crime prevention topics. These packets are widely used by crime prevention practitioners from across the State who disseminate, at their discretion, the entire packet or parts of the packet to their local media.

In many cases, crime prevention public relations activity at the State level has been carefully developed, planned, implemented and/or disseminated by the Crime Watch staff in concert with the Council and/or the Governor's office. However, the media, for whatever reason, chooses not to use the material. A good case in point was the recent selection of the State of Maryland to receive the first National Crime Prevention Award for States. The only TV coverage was a 5-second segment on the

11:00 p.m. news of a Baltimore TV station that had also received a national award. Newspaper coverage include only brief articles in the Sun, News American, Daily Record, and Washington Post. Such little coverage occurred despite the fact that the press release on this topic was issued by the Governor's office and that the Governor mentioned the award at the outset of his weekly press conference.

Possibly this situation could be remedied by regular one-to-one contacts by Crime Watch staff with the major media. However, current staff constraints make this a virtual impossibility.

IV. Law Enforcement Training:

A. Subcommittee Findings/Recommendations

Crime prevention training within the State of Maryland is at best not adequate. The need for law enforcement training has been consistently demonstrated by the overwhelming turnout experienced when a three-day crime prevention seminar is offered by the Maryland State Police or when a similar seminar is occasionally offered by another law enforcement agency. Since there is no permanent advanced crime prevention training in Maryland, law enforcement personnel desiring advanced courses have been forced to attend advanced courses offered by educational institutions in other states. This lack of advanced training does by its very nature limit our capabilities relative to crime prevention. Additionally, there are no management level crime prevention programs now existing. We cannot expect crime prevention to be effectively addressed by the rank and file if management (Chiefs of Police and Commissioners) are not prepared to provide guidance, support, and motivation.

Therefore, we recommend that the Maryland Training Commission require a minimum of 16 hours of training in crime prevention during entry level law enforcement training (only 2 hours are currently mandated). In addition, a two or four year institution of higher learning should be tasked to present an advanced crime prevention course of instruction for practitioners, preferably modeled after courses presented by the Texas Crime Prevention Institute, San Marcos, Texas or the National Crime Prevention Institute, Louisville, Kentucky. We further recommend that the State crime prevention office direct and support management level crime prevention seminars. These seminars could be presented by the institution(s) presenting advanced crime prevention training.

B. Past and Current Activities in this Area

During the past four years, the Maryland Crime Watch Steering Committee, in conjunction with MCPA, State and local law enforcement and various private sector groups has conducted the following training for law enforcement and other interested persons:

<u>Crime Prevention Topic</u>	<u>Crime Prevention Training</u>
Burglary Prevention	4 regional 1-day training sessions covering burglary prevention, security barriers, security surveys, target hardening/security hardware, Operation Identification, Neighborhood Watch.
Personal Security	4 regional 1/2 day training sessions based around the films "Reality of Rape" and "How to Say No To A Rapist and Survive".

Crime Prevention Topic

Crime Prevention Training

Crime Prevention for
Older Persons

4 regional 1/2 day training sessions covering the process of aging, victimization of the elderly, communicating with the elderly, Operation Lifeline.

Commercial Security

4 regional 1-day training sessions covering locks, alarms, lighting, safes, glazing.

Shoplifting/Employee
Theft

1 regional 1-day training session in Ocean City covering the shoplifting law, shoplifting techniques, shoplifting prevention, hiring practices, transaction handling, inventory control.

Rural Crime

2-day Statewide rural crime prevention training seminar, 4/81 - Marriottsville Spiritual Center - target group - approximately 50 key representatives from rural/agricultural agencies as well as law enforcement agencies.

Crime Prevention Seminars have included the following:

- Law enforcement executives -- crime prevention philosophy, strategy, programs (11/79).
- Elected officials and community leaders - crime prevention philosophy, strategy, programs (9/80).
- Service station dealers - in conjunction with Maryland Petroleum Association and Greater Washington, D.C./Maryland Service Station Association - robbery prevention (6/81).
- Small business owners - in conjunction with U.S. Small Business Association - robbery, shoplifting, employee theft prevention (10/81).
- Preliminary discussions with Maryland Homebuilders Association regarding possible crime prevention seminars.
- An advanced Commercial Security Crime Prevention Training Seminar sponsored by MCPA, Region IV in April, 1983.

Future Maryland Crime Watch training plans include:

- Advanced commercial security training using experts from the private sector;
- Continued work with Maryland State Police and MCPA on basic crime prevention schools, and;
- Regional duplication of the April, 1983 Crime Prevention Seminar for chiefs and elected officials which was conducted for Montgomery and Prince George's Counties by MCPA (Region IV) and Maryland Crime Watch.

It should be noted that Maryland Crime Watch accommodates all requests for crime prevention training using available expertise.

V. Citizen Motivation and Incentive

A. Subcommittee Findings/Recommendations

Citizens should receive some incentive to request crime prevention assistance and motivation to act upon crime prevention recommendations. The best possible program

will be of limited success unless citizen incentive is built in.

Recommend that Senate Bill 91 (1981) (tax credits for hardware) be reviewed for revival. Also, explore the possibility of citizens receiving discounts from retail agencies when a completed survey is presented to show the reason for a hardware purchase.

B. Past and Current Activities in this Area

In 1980, Governor Harry Hughes instituted the annual Governor's Crime Prevention Awards Program for the State of Maryland. For the past three years selected recipients have received their awards from Governor Hughes in a special annual awards ceremony (1980 - Baltimore City; 1981 and 1982 - Annapolis). This program has met with enthusiasm from law enforcement agencies as well as all segments of the community.

We feel that the program has netted two very important benefits for crime prevention Statewide. First, it has given appropriate recognition to those individuals, community groups, law enforcement agencies, and law enforcement officers who have made outstanding contributions to the furtherance of crime prevention in their jurisdictions. Second, we believe that the Governor's crime prevention awards program is serving as an incentive for others to increase their level of involvement in crime prevention activities.

The success of the Governor's award has also generated the establishment of similar award programs at the local level which provide recognition for citizen/law enforcement participation in local crime prevention efforts.

Another crime prevention incentive which has been in existence for several years is the practice by which certain insurance companies allow discounts on homeowners insurance policies for security measures. Examples of some insurance companies which allow discounts for compliance with their specific security standards are Aetna, Continental, Fireman's Fund, GEICO, Great American, I.N.A., Liberty Mutual, Maryland Casualty, Nationwide, Northwestern, Ohio Casualty, Travelers, State Farm, and U.S.F. & G.

Also in the area of insurance discounts, some areas such as Montgomery County, Maryland have what is known as a Shield of Confidence Program which is designed to encourage builders of homes and existing homeowners to upgrade security to a level that in most cases will reduce the crime of burglary. The Police Department conducts the Shield of Confidence inspection upon request and if the standards are implemented, a reinspection is conducted and qualification is approved by the officer. Qualified participants receive a decal for display and a letter verifying their home has qualified. Some insurance companies have recognized this program and offered homeowners' discounts to those who qualify.